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Not Two Kinds of Murder.

On Saturday night two men employed in handling freight at a North River pier were followed to Jersey City by five persons, and murderously assailed there in the street. One of the pursued was killed; the other was wounded and is in the hospital.

The promoter and manager of the freight handlers' strike was reported by the New York Journal as saying of this murder:

"Violence will not be countenanced in our strike. If the men who made the attack were union men, which I hardly believe, I will turn the names over to the District Attorney and will employ counsel to aid in their prosecution."

Fortunately, there are not under the laws of this State and of New Jersey two different kinds of murders requiring two different methods of prosecution. While Mr. CURRAN'S repudiation of "violence" as a means of accomplishing his professional purposes is entitled to full credence unless it can be shown to be hypocritical, his willingness or unwillingness to "countenance" murder is a matter of minor importance. The law, and not the labor organization, is charged with the prosecution. The

law's resources are ample. There is one way in which newspapers particularly newspapers like that which Mr. CURRAN makes the vehicle of his repudiation of violence-can help to prevent crimes by excited strikers or their allies and sympathizers. That is the avoidance of the use of such terms as "strike breaker," which the Journal applies to the victim of Saturday's murder, as if the word in some degree palliated the crime.

SOKOTOSKI was a "strike breaker" only in the view of Mr. CURRAN and the strikers who are following his advice. In the view of the law the murdered man was simply a human being, earning his living in a lawful way and entitled to the full protection of organized society.

The New Canadian Transcontinental.

The construction of a new transcontinental railway line in Canada is now practically assured. The long contested bill passed the Dominion Parliament last week with an ample majority supporting the Government proposals. The Toronto Globe refers to the projected line as "the first national transcontinental railway on Canadian soil from ocean to ocean."

In his closing argument, made on May 26, the Hon. R. L. BORDEN, the leader of the Opposition, said, "the bill is complicated." He expressed his "doubt if the full effects of its provisions." If of the measure, the people at large must | overthrow. surely be groping in outer darkness. They know that a railway is projected owned in part by the Government and in part by a railway corporation, and that the Government is to become the sponsor for the major portion of the funds required for the construction of the entire line. Just how the Govern-

opinion. According to Mr. BORDEN the total cost of the line from Moncton, New Brunswick, to the Pacific coast, will be from \$165,000,000 to \$185,000,000. He declares that under the provisions of the bill the Canadian Government incurs liability for nine-tenths of this amount, with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway liable only for the remaining tenth. He therefore declares for Government ownership and control of the whole of it. He advances a most logical proposition when he says: "If Government ownership is a good thing for the unprofitable eastern division (from Moncton to Winnipeg), surely it would be wise to apply it to the profitable western division (from Winnipeg to the Pacific)." He argues that "the Government has no security other than the success of the enterprise.' and of this he is evidently in some doubt.

The argument for the Government presupposes this, success. It assumes that the cost of the line will come within the terms specified, and that the eastern section will rival the western in its prosperity and in the development of a now vast and unsettled area. In his speech at the opening of the present session, Sir WILFRID LAURIER said: "In regard to the western section of the road, from the city of Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean, no dispute can arise, and no dissonance of opinion has been heard. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that that section of the road has to be built and built immediately. Unfortunately the same unanimity does not exist in regard to the section of the road extending eastward to the tidal waters of the Atlantic. In my estimation, and in the judgment of the Government, that section of the road is just as necessary at chiefly upon this issue that Canadian end of the road that is to be owned by

the Government. Any student of the situation is almost obliged to concede the force of the argument of the Opposition regarding this eastern section. Profit accrues to railway lines in proportion to the number of inhabitants in the region through which they pass. The distance from Moncton ring one or two points which it will touch, sylvania has a brand of politics of her tion of Young Harris College in Young

such as Quebec, or with which it may be connected by spur lines, the entire route is practically a line through a wilderness which awaits development by settlers, most of whom will and must be immigrants. In that fact is the problem. Will immigrant settlers make their homes in a forested area which must be cleared for their plantings, while the broad open wheat areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the cattle ranges of

Alberta are open to them? Comparatively little is known of the industrial and agricultural possibilities of the country through which this line must run from Quebec to Winnipeg. It is a fair assumption that it is no better than the region traversed by the Canadian Pacific between Ottawa and Winnipeg, a distance of some 1,200 miles. Settlers by the thousand have gone through that section on their way to Manitoba and Assiniboia, to Alberta and British Columbia. Very few have halted there. There is strong ground for belief that the section to the northward of this area will undergo the same experience when crossed by the Grand Trunk. The question which then remains is the possibility of profit in hauling wheat from the west to the seaboard, over 2,000 miles of railway, in competition with Canadian

and American water routes. But the new line will not in any case bankrupt the Dominion, and in view of the fact that predictions of failure and disaster have attended the proposed construction of every line now crossing the continent, it is not entirely safe to

assume the failure of this one. We heartily wish that it may speedily double Canada's population and quadruple her wealth.

A Great Boss.

We don't know where certain of the unco guid will find a personal devil now Mr. QUAY is gone. He stirred their bile more than most other bosses. He never whitewashed himself or put on any frills of virtue. He laughed at the whole show. The most maddening of his diabolical qualities was his almost uniform success. Time and time again his enemies fell upon him. The "downfall of QUAY" was always coming. But the Old Man usually turned up victorious and smiling, with that singular humorous slight droop of the eyelids which was very much like a wink, if a Senator could be accused of so plebeian a gesture. He had met the enemy, and they were his.

There are too many Republicans in Pennsylvania. They can afford to quarrel. They have to quarrel. Seldom about principles, often about patronage, nominations, offices, fat of the spoils and feathers of the nest. The protective tariff, besides conferring those national blessings which many Pennsylvania Democrats admit, is almost a local institution in Pennsylvania. The bowels of the State are full of mines. Her surface is streaked with railroads or covered with factories and furnaces. The State abounds in great corporations. which are naturally glad to show their appreciation of the party in power and that watch legislation or proposed legislation at Harrisburg and Washington with the eye of enlightened self-interest. Nor is the Pennsylvania Democracy entirely bigoted in its partisanship. Between some of its members and the Government or Opposition of the Republican party of Pennsylvania there are occasional coquetries, sometimes serious attentions many members of the Government, the | It is the part of that Opposition to pro-Minister of Railways not excluded, knew | test in the name of virtue against the wickedness of that Government and this is true of the officials having charge to unite with the Democrats for its

Mr. QUAY was trained minutely in the details of politics. He had the good from ocean to ocean, that it is to be fortune to be Governor Curtin's private secretary. He learned the niceties of statesmanship in the Legislature. City and State offices were his instructors As secretary of the Pennsylvania Republican State committee thirty-five years ago he practised that dainty touch upon ment will come out in the end appears | the machine, that gentle art of getting to be largely a matter of individual votes, which were to be shown so conspicuously for Gen. HARRISON'S benefit in 1888. The disasters of the great house of CAMERON were no fault of his. Indeed, he was out of favor when they occurred. In a noble cause a certain amount of scandal is to be expected and borne meekly. In the late seventies and early eighties the Pennsylvania Republican machine exceeded its commission in this regard; and Mr. QUAY himself was the victim of careless bookkeeping or the fluctuations of the stock market.

Afterward, at least, he frankly acknowledged his interest in speculations. If he was not fantastically delicate in this respect, he was not a hypocrite, and why was he called upon to be more pragmatically altruistic than his neighbors? You "cannot indict" a State. Pennsylvania was pretty well satisfied with Mr. QUAY. Three years after the great moral indignation of 1882 he was elected State Treasurer by a large plurality. In 1887 he was sent to the Senate. where he remained for most of the time until his death. Pennsylvania was faithful to him. That he was much lied about by his enemies seems clear. He hel ped elect Gen. HARRISON, one of the most pious of Presidents. He insisted upon the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT, an early reformer and independent, as Vice-President in 1900; and was one of the first advocates of his nomination for President. It is curious, and must have amused Mr. QUAY, that he, with whose name Mugwump babies used to be frightened to sleep, came to be the valued confidant and political partner of THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. QUAY did not force himself too much upon the Senate. His influence there was not the less powerful. But he was primarily and necessarily a boss. this moment as the other section." It is There will be plenty of bosses after him. as there were before him; but one with winion is divided, and it is the doubtful | more knowledge of the game or a better player will be hard to find. A man of cultivation and a persistent fisherman. Mr. Quay had considerable means of enjoyment, and in his forty years of politics he had collected enemies, whom he seems to have enjoyed also. He was cleverer than most bosses; we dare say that he was not more or less scrupulous than most of them. Seraphs illuminate same number of the Atlanta Journal the to Winnipeg is about 1,875 miles. Bar- are not to be found in politics, and Penn- Hon, BEN F. PERRY gives a long descrip-

own. Mr. QUAY stood high in a fine art, the manipulation of men. He was a kindly cynic; and if he had small faith in human disinterestedness, he seldom dropped into humbug.

No Attempt at Monopoly of Glory by

Col. Roosevelt. The Brooklyn Eagle offers the following suggestion in the interest of the truth of history:

"Just call RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, and he wi settle the matter in a trice."

Mr. Davis doesn't need to be called. He has already given his testimony, and it is this: "The situation was desperate. Our troops could not retreat, as the trail for two miles behind

them was wedged with men. They could not remain where they were, for they were being shot to pleces. There was only one thing they could do-go forward and take the San Juan hills by "It was as desperate as the situation itself.

charge earthworks held by men with modern rifles, and using modern artillery, until after the earthworks had been shaken by artillery, and to attack them in advance and not in the flanks, are both impossible military propositions. But this campaign had not been conducted according to military rules, and a series of military blunders had brought 7,000 American soldiers into a chute of death, from which there was no escape except by taking the enemy who held it by the throat; and driving him out and beating him down.

" So the Generals of divisions and brigades stepped back and relinquished their command to the regimental officers and the enlisted men. " 'We can do nothing more,' they virtually said.

There is the enemy.' Col. ROOSEVELT, on horseback, broke from the oods behind the line of the Ninth, and, finding its men lying in his way, shouted: 'If you don't wish to go forward, let my men pass, please.' The unior officers of the Ninth, with their negroes, inand charged at the blue block house on the right. " I speak of ROOSEVELT first because, with Gen. HAWKINS, who led KENT's division, notably the Sixth and Sixteenth Regulars, he was, without doubt, the most conspicuous figure in the charge. Gen. HAWKINS, with hair as white as snow, and yet far in advance of men thirty years his junior, was so noble a sight that you felt inclined to pray for his safety; on the other hand. ROOSEVELT, mounted high on horseback, and charging the rife pits at a gallop and quite alone, made you feel that you would like to cheer. He wore on his sombrero blue polka-dot handkerchief. & la HAVELOCK, which, as he advanced, floated out straight behind his head, like a guidon.

"These two officers were notably conspicuous in the charge, but no one can claim that any two men, or any one man, was more brave or more daring, or showed greater courage in that slow, stubborn advance than did any of the others."

The foregoing narrative is from "The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, published by the SCRIBNERS in 1898 We believe that Mr. Davis wrote as an

Yet there appears to be something wrong about his account; and we are compelled to put him as a witness into the class with the Hon. JACOB A. RIIS and Senator DEPEW, rather than with Col.

ROOSEVELT himself. The trouble with Mr. Davis's version is that it gives the impression that Gen. HAWKINS and Col. ROOSEVELT participated in one and the same charge, that being the charge upon the block house hill. We know from Col. ROOSEVELT'S own story that such was not the case. He led the Rough Riders up Kettle Hill, not "San Juan Hill," as the scene of HAWKINS'S splendid charge is specifically called. Kettle Hill is about half a mile, according to Gen. ALGER'S map, from the block house and intrenchments carried by HAWKINS. At the tim of HAWKINS'S charge ROOSEVELT had already occupied Kettle Hill, and from that point he did what he could to help HAWKINS by firing volleys over the heads of the charging American troops, at the intrenched enemy. Later in the day Col. ROOSEVELT led another charge graves they lie, day Col. ROOSEVELT led another charge up part of San Juan ridge itself, but this part of the ridge was perhaps threequarters of a mile to the north and right of the scene of HAWKINS's memorable

and decisive assault. Mr. R. H. Davis is quite right in maintaining that the glory of that battle cannot be monopolized by any individual. It is proper for us to repeat, after a careful and, we believe, impartial examination of authorities, that we detect in Col. ROOSEVELT'S personal narrative no sign of any intention or desire on his part to monopolize credit to the disadvantage of others.

Young Harris and the Yell. We agree with the author of a despatch sent from Macon, Ga., to the Atlanta

" College boys and girls all over the country will read with peculiar interest of the effect the college yell has had upon the vocal chords of Miss PRARI

She is a student in Wesleyan Female College. The sweet girl undergraduates, bound to assert their full equality with the boys in educational capabilities and the fruits of "culture," have been engaged in a glorious rivalry "to show to the public which of the five classes could make the greatest amount of noise with the college yells." At night the learned vellers were too hoarse to speak above a whisper; but morning and the swift reaction of youth restored their speech. Not to Miss TURNER, however. She didn't rally from her hoarseness. A specialist told her that one of her vocal chords was paralyzed and the other seemed to be. Later advices report that one chord will be spared. The voice will not be lost. It can still contribute meekly and duly to the yell of dear old Wesleyan

Female. This is more important than the Philistine and workaday world thinks. What is college without a yell? Less than nothing. A yell is the nub, the essence, the head and feet, the heart and lights of a college education. When we hear a sound as all the fiends from heaven that fell had pealed the dear old Hades yell, then we know that our young barbarians are studying, as they should, and we send 'em a little bigger check and a little less of valuable advice and directions. If the girls can keep up their yell with the boys there is nothing more to worry about. The broad fabric of our educational institutions is all

wool and a yard wide. Where is that voice not heard? In this

Harris, Ga., eighteen miles southeast of Murphy, N. C. Young Harris lies in the arms of Brasstown Valley, screened from the outer world by many mountains, Rald, Cedar, Track Rock, the Three Sisters and Blood. Brasstown Creek, Hiawassee River and other streams from the mountains wash that happy valley. The soil is fertile. The cabbages are of the whitest and largest. The turnips are sweet as summer. Red clover and the pea vine abound, "succulent pasturage for the cattle on a thousand hills." The hogs board themselves on the mast in the forest. The climate is bracing. The people are hospitable. There are no markets. There is practically no commerce along those rough mountain roads. There are only two or three families of negroes in the county.

der the greenwood tree. It is good to know that Young Harris, only seventeen years old, is worthy of its situation and true to the chief duty of college. The mountains look on Young Harris with wonder. The Three Sisters turn pale and Blood looks bloodier than ever as Young Harris sounds to the universe its defiance with this wild, triumphant snort:

In Young Harris itself there is not even

one Senegambian. Here, if anywhere,

is an isle of bliss, a perpetual picnic un-

Bumalacka, bumalacka, bow-wow-wow. Chickelacka, chickelacka, chow, chow, chow, Bumalacka, chickalacka, who are we? We are the boys of the Y. H. C.

Thus from beyond the severing and unsociable peaks Young Harris proclaims its membership in the academic fraternity. Thus it sings its strange gibberish hymn to all the other young savages. On Princeton's sands it plants stantly sprang into line with the Rough Riders, its iron squeal. The heights of Morningside salute the heights that wall in Brasstown Valley. Young Harris is a member in good and regular starding of the Corporation of Colleges and the Sons of Noise.

> The neighbors of that peace loving statesman, Governor R. M. LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, declare that since his latest encounter with his factional opponents in politics he fears personal violence, has replaced the locks upon his house doors with heavier ones, and never travels abroad without a bodyguard. It is well that so timid and shrinking a person should protect himself against a pair of cutthroat rufflans, notorious for violence, the Hon JOHN C. SPOONER and the Hon. JOSEPH V.

In reprimanding a policeman who had taken his prisoner to Police Headquarters to be photographed before arraigning him in court on Friday, Magistrate Pool directed attention to a serious abuse to which a stop should have been put long ago. The prisoner in this case had not been proved guilty of an offence of any kind. but, notwithstanding her presumptive in necence, her portrait and her description are now included among those of convicts and professional criminals. The fact that the police for years have asserted the right to treat accused persons as though they were guilty is no argument in favor of the perpetuation of the system.

The Day of the Dead.

From out our busy, care filled year of days, We give one day to these our sacred dead; We lay our wreaths above each hidden head and in sweet song recite our pride and praise

And garden bed the fairest, sweetest flowers To heap the mounds where sleep these dead of ours,

Faint tokens of a reverent nation's love. Ourselves we honor-all that we can give

Glids not one ray that haloes every name Of those who died that still our land migh Names traced in fire upon the roll of fame;

To vow that for our flag we, too, will live or

NINETTE M. LOWATER Lake Carrasalje and Other Composites.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man from akewood, N. J., was speaking to me about the Lake Carrasaljo at that place, and he pronounced t as it is spelled. I asked him if that was the way they pronounced Spanish in Jersey, and he gave me the ha ha and said it was pure Jersey—not even English. He then explained that the name was derived from the names of the three daughters —Carrie, Sallie and Josephine—of the man who had named the lake. Names of places similarly deived became the subject, and we recalled thos of Bucods, Wash., named from three settlers Buckley, Coloton and Davis; Kenova, W. Va., from Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia, near the intersection of which the town is; Delmar, Del., from Delaware and Maryland, though several other Delmars in other States do not so derive their names; Texarkana, Ark., from Texas and Arkansas; and Cynthi-ana, county seat of Harrison county, Ky., named for the two daughters-Cynthia and Anna-of Col people, and we would like to know if there are any such compound names of places in the State of New York. Nomenclaturists. HARLEM, May 28.

Clock to Run About 36,000 Years. From the Scientific American. A radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely

as been constructed by Harrison Martindale of England.
The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or strips of silver is attached. A charge of electricity in which there are no bets rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vesse connected to earth by wires, which instantly con duct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together

This simple operation is repeated incessantly very two minutes until the radium is exhausted which in this instance it is computed will occupy Staff Write Like the Dickens.

From the Bangkok Times.

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed handbills containing the following notice: "The news of English, on crumbs, we tell latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earli to Do a murder git commit, we hear of and tell

Do a mighty chief die, oh crumbs, we publish
and in berders of sembre. Staff has each one and write, oh crumbs, like the Kipp been colleged and write, on crumbs, like the Kipp-ling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisement. Buy it, of orumbs. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Oh crumbs, Ready on Friday. Num

> May 30. Strew flowers-Fresh, radiant flowers! With beauteous buds and blossoms rare Cover the stlent mounds. Wreath the white tablets o'er With fragrant garlands Where sleep the brave-

Lasting as the sheen of immortelless Strew flowers! Cover the alient mounds with bloom! And where white tablets gleam Hang fragrant garlands!

The brave whose memory is sweet; Sweet as the breath of roses;

THE MINERALS OF ALASKA.

No feature of the Government surveys in Alaska in the past six years has been more interesting than the study of the distribution and place of origin of minerals of economic value. This work is of the greatest practical importance because these minerals are the leading factor in the development of the country. The study has advanced so far that it is now possible to indicate areas scattered over a large part of the territory in which gold, coal, and other important metals and minerals are found. Recent publications of the Geological Survey have rendered it possible to compile the following brief summary of the progress of these economic surveys.

Though the development of lode mining of gold, silver and copper is progressing rapidly, six-sevenths of the value of Alaska's mineral output still comes from the gold placers. No great increase of production from quartz crushers can be expected until the mining plants now being installed are ready to begin operations. Alfred H. Brooks writes that the activities of the past year have been largely directed toward the introduction of better equipment and to more energetic development in the larger mining towns.

The gold discoveries of the survey have been placer areas to a great extent; and from these areas, in many cases, the gold has been traced to its place of origin, where ore crushing enterprises will ultimately be established. Quartz mining is already beginning to develop in some of the new lo-

In 1895 and 1896, before the general mineral survey began, the gold bearing localities of the southern coast were visited, and many facts of economic value were collected regarding the occurrence of the metal. Investigations were also made in the mining districts along the Yukon River, where the gold was found to originate in veins and mineralized zones, from which it had been washed out and concentrated in the

In the journeys of 1898, the distribution of gold was ascertained in many areas. The placer gold of the Sushitna valley at the head of Cook Inlet was found to originate in the quartz seams in the slates. A trip was made across the Alaskan range, where the mineralization was found to be much less than in the mining regions of the Yukon. Gold seems to be limited to a portion of this great mountain range and to depend on the intrusion of igneous rocks.

In the same year the basin of the Tanana River was visited, and the gold bearing rocks were found to be of the same formation as those of the upper Yukon. Regions in this basin where mining might be profitable were indicated, and this was the beginning of the industry in the Tanana country. The new mining camp of Fairbanks has arisen n one of these areas and gives promise of important development. In other parts of this region the possibility of hydraulic and quartz mining was indicated, and the surveys in the Tanana basin have given rise

to a yearly increasing development. In 1899 some very important researches were made. The placer district on Porcupine Creek near the Chilkat River was examined, and these placers have since vielded \$450,000. In the same year the widespread gold deposits of the Koyukuk valley were first described. This region is growing in importance every year, and gold dust to the value of over \$300,000 has thus far heen extracted.

Near the end of the season, the newly discovered gold deposits of Nome were in vestigated, and the first accurate report of the region was ready for the public the following year. The fact was emphasized that the source of the gold was in the hills and not, as many prospectors supposed at the time, offshore. The attention of miners was directed to the high gravels on the hill slope, and to the tundra between Nome and the hills, where much gold is now being pro-

Ophir Creek and many other regions in the Seward peninsula, where the surveys of the Department have been extended in every season to the present time. This rich peninsula has thus far yielded about \$20,000,000. and is the source of the larger part of Alaskan placer gold. The entire peninsula has now been minutely studied both in its topo-

graphical and its geological aspects. From 1901 to the present year much attention has been given to the placers of the Copper River basin, and the northwestern slope of the Alaskan range, north of Mt. McKinley, where indications in the stream gravels may point to profitable opportunities, though the region as yet is too

inaccessible for development. Progress has also been made in every year since 1898 in the locating of copper deposits along Prince William Sound and in the Copper River country. One of the most important economic problems of 1900 was the study of this great Copper River country. In different parts of the basin the metal was found to exist in amounts sufficient () justify further exploration. Copper has also been found on the upper Tanana and in several other regions.

An interesting result of the surveys of 1900 was the discovery of oxide of tip in York peninsula near Bering strait. Last year the survey traced this tin ore to deposits in granitic dikes, and tin mining promises soon to be developed in this region. The survey has found coal to be widely

distributed through Alaska, and in many places the quantity and quality are of economic importance. Coal is now being mined at various places along the Yukon River. Petroleum fields have been investigated along the coasts, from the Copper River delta to Cape St. Elias, in the valley of the Chilkat River, on Alaskan peninsula, the west coast of Cook Inlet, and other places. Such investigations as those here outlined are proving to be of the greatest value to the people of Alaska, and are rapidly advancing the development of the territory.

Stone From Skim Milk. From the London Globe.

Chemists, if we are to rely on the accuracy of a report of a lecture recently delivered in Vienna, have now settled the question of how to dispose have now settled the question or now to dispose of skimmed milk by giving us "milk stone" or galalith. This substance, with various admix-tures, forms a substitute for hora, turie shell, ivory, celluloid, marble, amber, and hard rubber. Handles for knives, and forks, paper cutters, crayons, pipes, cigar holders, seals, marble, stone orna ments and billiard balls are now made of skimmed ing, clasticity and proof against fire, make it very Already we are told, 20,000 quarts o skimmed milk are daily used for this purpose is

Unforgotten.

Lest we forget? Ab. no, we never can forget The deeds done by these dead, And why their blood was shed. Their graves are set in flowers to-day, And we our tribute pay, As token of the love we bear For them and for their noble share In making strong
The right against the wrong. So that a nation's blessings fal Not on divided States, but all Until its people shall forget

No tribute on Memorial Day. WILLIAM J. LAMPTON

MAYOR M'CLELLAN.

Opinions of Him as Recorded by Demoeratic and Republican Journals.

From the Florida Times-Union. criatic possibility in this year of our Lord, and he is comporting himself with decency and modesty under such difficult conditions. But, however he may deny his inmost mine to interviewers, he has expressed some vita pared to these, the opinions of a possible andidate sink into utter insignificance. When a candidate speaks to the people we may be very certain that his views have been carefully considered with reference to their political effect—when a simple citizen talks we think he may have done so without due onsideration but when an author sits with the authorities about him and discusses a matter

us his best and truest. Now the Mayor's book on "The Oligarchy of Venice" was written before he became much of a national figure, though the son of his father cannot have lived without dreams But the whole book bears the stamp of careful thought, and the grounds for his opinion are carefully shown and laboriously investigated. He shows us Venice at her proudest and worst-a perfect machine, but not a nation of a people in his opinion. She made war for land or money—her merchants hired mercenaries to fight and die as they invested in jewels and laces—patriotism had a value in the market, and she bought and sold it as her interest directed—she could be deeply religious on occasion, but she kept in her pay men who had no scruple against making war on the person and authority of Pope or Church-a few men she made despots and behind these a council sat which might "re move" any influence that made against the purposes of Venice.

This Government was the sublimation of despotism under the forms of an aristocracy, It elevated the dollar to a place on the altar of a country, and it gave every emotion as

well as every man its price.

The single despot has a heart—a board of despots is heartless and pitiless, ruthless and conscienceless. Venice was governed by bureaus, and she expanded her territories. enlarged her commerce and cut a great figure as one of the greatest of the great Powers, ness was full-then she fell, and she rots now ian tells all this, and shows it so fully that his book might be considered a campaign argument against Rooseveltism, were it not writ ten before its author could be considered an

opponent of Roosevelt. For what Venice was Rooseveltism tends toward. As Venice fell we must fall, if Rooseveltism prevails, because all history teaches that the people must survive, while that which shuts them out from light and life must pass Humanity must not grow wooden utterly possible that America will point the moral for another historian-if Roosevelt has his way, and is permitted to play out his little part of digging a grave for his motherland. Shall we help him?

From the Providence Journal Mayor McClellan has again demonstrated his intention to give New York good govern-ment. He has told the Aldermen who demand the official head of the Street Cleaning Commissioner that the city will lose Mr. Wood bury's services only by his own resignation over from the Low administration. He has been conspicuously successful in his present position and his retirement would be a dising this, but if he were a weak-kneed man he might yield to partisan clamor. As it is he refuses to justify these Aldermen in their petty warfare, and not even their attempt to withhold appropriations will move him.

THE "AUTOMOBILE CRAZE."

structive of Mental Poise. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The explanation of the causes of the public hostility to auto-mobile drivers given by your correspondent of to

Driving an Automobile Described as De-

day is altogether correct. The assumption that this hostility expresses haired of the rich and is a class manifestation out of place here is wholly without justification. I hear the subject talked about frequently at my club, and the bitterest objurgations against auto-mobilists come from rich men themselves. So also in the country, where I reside in summer, the

angriest outery is from the drivers of carriages, well-to-do people.

The automobile drivers seem to be made reckless and desperate by the rapidity of the travel last summer when a considerable procession carriages were driving home quietly from the station, an automobile, in which there were both men and women, swept rapidly by. As a consequence many of the horses were frightened and one wagon, containing ladies, was upset and the driver was thrown out and stunned. Of course, the other wagons stopped and their occupants gathered about the injured man to render humane and neigh

tinued on their way, smiling at the mischief they had done. Again, when a rushing automobile frightened the horses in a wagon by which it went recklessly and two old ladies were tipped out, the accident med to furnish only amusement to the auto went ahead cheerfully as if nothing had happened Even a clergyman who witnessed the outrage regretted his inability to avenge it on the merciless automobilists by violent means. If he had thrown a stone it would have been a big stone.

As to boys stoning automobiles, it means nothing except the natural savagery of the boy. It is nonsense to say that it is a manifestation of hatred of the rich by the poor. Of course, it must be stopped, and it will be stopped, as the stoning of railroad trains by boys has been stopped. Undoubtedly the poor do not love the reckless auto obile driver, but neither is he tenderly regarded

In due time, doubtless, the automobile will be come a prevailing vehicle for passenger and freight traffic. The "automobile craze," due to the present comparative novelty of the machine and its method propulsion, will pass away, and the drivers will NEW YORK, May 28. A PRACEABLE CITIZEN.

From Mother to Teacher.

From the Louisville Herald. This man-John L. Young of Roanoke, Va.-has cted for the entertainment of his custo a long list of "letters from mothers to te The letters redound in humor and odd sayings

"Dear Miss Baker: Please excuse Rachael for being away those two days. Her grandmother died, to please her mother." "Miss —: Frank could not come those three weeks because he had amonia and information of

the vowels." "Teacher: John says you want to see me. I is good in morning and afternoon. How can I -: Please let Willie come home at 2

o clock. I take him for out a little pleasure to see his grandfather's grave."

Women Cyclers of Cathay

From the St. James's Gazette.

The Queen of Slam is an ardent cyclist, and is attended by Slamese ladies when taking a ride, thus naturally setting a new fashion to her subjects. The cycling infection has now spread to the ad-joining territory of Burma; for in Akyab a bevy of young Burmese ladies may be seen taking the air awheel. The Burmese women are the most intelli-gent and progressive in the East, in some respects even enjoying more liberty than their European sisters; so that it is only natural that they should ake the lead in cycling. Mohammedan women n the East wear trousers, so that the "divided skirt" has in this instance preceded the bicycle.

Women Button With the Right Hand.

From the London Daily News.
Attention was dawn by Dr. James Shaw at the wrong side-or rather, since ladies may maintain it is men's buttons which are wr men's buttons are on the right side of the wearer, and women's on the left.

This peculiarity Dr. Shaw ascribed, not to feminine perversity, but to the fact that those who set ladies' fashions were supposed to have maids to dress them, for whom this position was more con-

TROUBLES OF AN HEIRESS.

Fraulein Krupp of Essen, the Richest Girl in the World, Guarded by Detectives. From the London Daily Mail.

It is one of the grim ironies of fate that a young girl, barely of age, should be in a sense responsible for the bloodshed in the struggle between Russia and Japan, owing to the fact that she supplied both Power with practically all of their guns. The young woman in question is Miss Krupp, who, on the death of her father, became chief proprietor of the world-famed Krupp works at Essen and likewise became the wealthiest

The heiress seems to have inherited some of the family capacity for industrial organiza-tion, for she takes the greatest pride and delight in supervising the work of the different departments, and declares that at some future time she will have gained sufficient experience to take an active part in the direction of affairs.

Meanwhile, her interference in business matters is limited to passive supervision, but she takes a more active part in controlling the management of the numerous auxiliary departments of the establishment. The schools for the children of her employees and the hospitals for the care of the sick receive regular visits from her, and she has a sharp eye for defects of all kinds.

Knowing human nature, it is hardly surprising to find that Miss Krupp's employees do not appreciate her good qualities and charitable ways. Living in Miss Krupp's some future time she will have gained suffi-

Knowing human nature, it is hardly surprising to find that Miss Krupp's employees do not appreciate her good qualities and charitable ways Living in Miss Krupp's houses, sending their children to her schools, applying to her hospitals when they or their families are sick, attending her churches, drinking beer in her restaurants, buying meat from her slaughter houses, flour from her mills, bread from her bakeries and hats and clothes from her stores makes them feel that they are her serfs, and not free-born that they are her serfs, and not free-born laborers
Miss Krupp's charitable disposition has
known to the general public in Ger-

Miss Krupp's charitable disposition has become known to the general public in Germany, with the result that she receives, on an average, over 200 purely begging letters a day, and over 150 letters daily entreating her to grant some position in the works to some worthy young man.

She also has to undergo some of the inconveniences which are generally confined to Emperors and Kings. Her vast wealth and the ownership of an entire city make her a likely target for Anarchists' bullets, and her friends are in constant terror of assassination. For this reason her guardians have insisted on her being continually guarded by a special corps of detectives, who are always in her vicinity.

The Handshake at the End of the Ride. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Can you tell me of the motive and reason why President Roosevelt, at the end of a railway journey, walks forward to the locomotive, no matter how long the train, and shakes hands with the engineer and fireman? I have asked in vain for a satisfactory answer.

As Governor of New York it was not his habit, when using the railways in the State. as I am told, nor has any President before Roosevelt ever practised such locomotive handshaking. Neither the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court nor the President of the Senate, nor the Speaker of the House does what President Roosevelt does at the close of a railway journey. The habit is novel, as I learn, among Federal officials, and peculiar to the President now in office. Why does he do it? He seems to have invented

the innovation. One person of whom I inquired thought the President wished to express his gratificahaving been required to purchase a ticket, more naturally sent to the president of the company. If the handshaking is proper in order to show gratitude for safety, then all passengers should press upon the locomotive cab at the journey's end.

It has occurred to me that something recently enacted by Congress in Interstate Commerce law, or in the Anti-Trust law, requires of the President the handshaking he does. Can you explain?

NEW YORK, May 29.

Our Insular Trade Increasing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is o denying the fact that our trade with our insular and non-contiguous territories has ncreased very largely since the acquisition of those territories and is still increasing. The Bureau of Statistics of the Department record of this trade to March 31, so that the following interesting comparison can be made of the nine months of this fiscal year

with the same period of 1898 fiscal year: Shipped to Hawall \$4,299,000 Alaska..... Hawaii... 10,954,689 14.618,650 Philippines..... 2,740.034 9.863.183 Porto Rico..... 785,124 Alaska, merchandise.... 9,966,190

The 1904 nine-months shipment to and receipts from, of merchandise only, aggregate \$66,775,433 (an increase over 1908 nine months of about \$2,000,000), which with the

Total merchandise shipments..... .. \$66,775.433

'A Gentleman's" Plan for Parlor Street Cars

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Instead of agitating opposition to the end seat rule, which an never be enforced, kindly bring your influence to bear in favor of this proposition, which I am sure will meet with the approval of all refined and well bred people who now have to submit to various discomforts if they wish to use an ordinary street Instead of packing ladies and gentlemen in close

quarters with laboring men, negroes and other persons who, because of their occupation, dress, or early environment are personally objectionable to refined and sensitive people, advocate the a little more luxuriously, upon which a ten-cent fare shall be paid. Such cars could run at inter smelling sardine box would then leisurely await the coming of the better class car upon which the ex-

tra fare is paid.
Such cars would be a blessing on Broadway, and. in fact, all over the city, where there is no happy medium between the laborer's five-cent fare and the cabman's extortion of \$2. I am sure that man; persons would willingly pay even a twenty-five-cent fare if the street railways would run these

parior cars. Certainly the average street car of the present day is no place for a delicate, refined woman, or a self respecting, clean, decent man. And the writer of this does not believe that he is a cad merely be cause he objects to certain of his fellow creatures when they tread too closely upon his toes.

NEW YORK, May 29.

A GENTLEMAN.

The Woman in the Back Seat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Why don't the women keep out of the three last seats in the summer cars?" Ameni And why (if women sit

in the seats intended for smokers) shouldn't men smoke in the seats intended for NEW YORK, May 28. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: Why don't the smokers stick to the last three seats! They YANKES.

NEW YORK, May 28. Cot. sryan's Johe on His Foes.

From the Commoner.

A subscriber writes at length to give his reasons for believing that the reorganizers will capture the St. Louis convention. He is earnestly advised resident of a Minnesota swamp district heard that frogs' legs were commanding a high price in Chicago. "How much will you pay for frog saddles? was the question he wrote to a Chicago commission house. "We'll pay \$1.50 per dozen: how many can you furnish?" replied the commission house. "Ten thousand dozen," replied the resident. A week later the commission house received the following: "I ship to-day three dozen frog legs, all I could get. I was misled by their hollering."